

# The Newberry Herald and News.

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NEWBERRY, S. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1902.

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## GREAT EXCITEMENT IN FLORENCE COUNTY.

NEGRO MOST BRUTALLY ASSAULTS  
WHITE WOMAN.

Criminal Captured by Sheriff—Who Prevented Lynching by Prompting Special Trial at Special Term of Court.

(Special to The State.)

Florence, March 6.—Near Hyman's, in the lower part of Florence county late yesterday afternoon, Mrs. K. R. Haynes, a well known and respected white woman, was ravished by a negro brute, Julius Gibbs.

Evidently aware that the husband was away from home, the negro called at the house on pretence of business. Mrs. Haynes came to the door with a baby in her arms. After a few minutes conversation, Gibbs rushed up the steps and overpowered the lady, snatching the child from her arms and throwing it aside. Mrs. Haynes never lost consciousness, and when she was released ran to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. In the meantime the negro had fled. A large crowd soon gathered and Sheriff Burch reached the scene from Florence about 9 o'clock. Gibbs was found at his home, about a mile distant from where he committed the crime. It was all Sheriff Burch could do to prevent the angry men from seizing the negro and swinging him up, but reason prevailed and a lynching avoided. Influential men in the community, among whom were the husband and brother-in-law of the victim, aided the sheriff in soothing the intense excitement. On condition that a special term of court would be convened for immediate trial the men desisted from violence and allowed the negro to be brought safely to the Florence jail.

To night everything seems to be perfectly quiet, and there is no fear of a lynching.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR—WILL ORDER SPECIAL TERM IF SOLICITOR MAKES REQUEST, AS THE LAW PROVIDES.

Rather a remarkable and unusual case was called to the governor's attention yesterday. This time a mob agrees not to lynch if the State will see that a speedy trial is had. This is the first time such a case has developed in South Carolina.

The governor heard of the case yesterday morning from the sheriff of Florence county, the telegram being incorporated in the following message sent the circuit solicitor:

March 6, 1902.

Solicitor John S. Wilson, Manning, S. C.:

Have just received the following telegram: "Florence, S. C. M. B. McSweeney, Governor, Columbia, S. C.: Negro raped white woman yesterday lower part county, large party present when arrested and desisted from lynch law on condition special term court convene to try at once. I promised and have negro in jail. Make good my promise, otherwise may be trouble. Everything quiet awaiting your action.—Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff."

We must not have any lynching in this State. Have wired the Sheriff that the request for special term of court under act of 1900 must come through you and I will act favorably upon petition.

M. B. McSweeney,  
Governor.

This message was sent the sheriff: March 6, 1902.

Mr. Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff, Florence, S. C.:

Under the act of 1900 providing for special term of court such application must come through solicitor, and can only come through him under the statute. If the matter is presented to the solicitor by your people I have no doubt that he will ask for the special term of court you indicate. This is a requirement of law. Personally I favor a prompt trial, but under the statute can only call the extra term upon the written request of solicitor. Have the petition sent to me and I will have the extra term of court ordered with pleasure. Have wired Solicitor Wilson fully.

M. B. McSweeney,  
Governor.

This was also wired the sheriff: March 6, 1902.

Thomas S. Burch, Sheriff, Florence, S. C.

I rely on you to protect the prisoner and if necessary bring him here to penitentiary. Wire me if necessary.

M. B. McSweeney,  
Governor.

At 10 o'clock last night the following telegram was received by the governor:

Manning, March 6.—To Governor McSweeney: Will go to Florence tomorrow. Will then advise you. Sheriff should do his duty.

Jno. S. Wilson.

SPECIAL TERM TO BE HELD.

[The State, 8th.]

Solicitor Wilson reached the city last night and conferred with the governor in regard to the special term of court promised by the sheriff of Florence in the case of the negro rapist. After the conference it was announced that the term would be held and that the proper steps in the matter would be taken this morning.

McLAURIN ON LINCOLN

South Carolina Senator Delivers an Address Before the Marquette Club.

Memorial exercises in honor of Abraham Lincoln were held in Chicago last Wednesday on a scale surpassing any previous local celebration of the anniversary of that statesman's birth. There were a number of banquets in different parts of the city during the evening, the largest and most important being held in the home of Marquette club. Senator John L. McLauren, of South Carolina, was the principal speaker of the occasion and the subject of his address was "Abraham Lincoln and His Relations to the South."

In part the senator said: "It is the irony of fate that these two great presidents—Lincoln and McKinley—who had it in their power and their purpose to do so much for the South were both stricken down by the hand of an assassin in the midst of plans which they had formed for the betterment of the entire country.

"I think I see the dawn of another day when our country will be divided not on sectional lines, but in thought; when a man will act and vote, not from the influence of the mere locality, but in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, judgment and the enlightened self interest. This alone can make us one country, one nation, one people, thus realizing the hope of Washington and the ideal of Lincoln, and the prophecy of McKinley.

"There are certain personalities in which the human race is permanently interested. Lincoln was a human force on a universal theatre, a dynamic power in mind and in character. He established forever among the common people of the entire civilized world a reputation for greatness and goodness. He was canonized as he lay upon his bier by the inscrutable decree of countless millions. And the humble classes in all countries indistinctly felt that their order had lost its wisest champion.

"What we need today is a non sectional statesmanship and a non-partisan patriotism, a closer brotherhood throughout our common country. The South needs the activity, the energy, and the progressive commercial and industrial ability of the north. The north needs the vast resources of the south. The two sections working together can bring about an era of growth never yet attained in the history of our country.

"Meeting here to-night for the purpose of doing honor to the memory of the greatest man this country has ever produced since it became an independent nation, we can take a lesson from the words he uttered while the strife was on, and in this period of love and peace we can do much to bring about perfect unity and understanding so essential to our national growth, progress and prosperity."

## DISPENSARY PROFITS TO BE GIVEN TO SCHOOLS.

The Legislature Provides for the Amount of Assets to be Very Materially Reduced.

[The State, 7th.]

The State superintendent of education more than a year ago directed attention to the fact that the dispensary authorities had invested in liquor a lot of money belonging to the public schools of the State. There was no way for the funds to be gotten for the schools, and the dispensary authorities claimed that the funds were needed as assets upon which to conduct the enormous business of the dispensary—over two millions of dollars a year.

At the last session of the legislature there was some talk that the dispensary keeps too large a stock on hand, and an investigation was suggested by some, but the matter went up in smoke. However, the legislature passed an act reducing to \$400,000 the amount of school funds to be used as assets by the State board. The act also provides a more specific mode for apportioning and declaring the profits. The new act says:

That the directors of the State dispensary shall pay over to the State treasurer by January 1st, 1904, in equal semi annual payments all of the school fund reported by them in excess of \$400,000 for the benefit of the common schools of the State, to be apportioned by and paid out on the warrant of the comptroller general as is now provided by law for the apportionment and payment of dispensary profits for the benefit of said schools, provided that the first payment shall be made on the 30th day of June, 1902.

Section 2. That from and after the approval of this act, the directors of the State dispensary shall make a quarterly statement for the purpose of ascertaining the net profits accruing to the State from the sales made from the State dispensary and shall pay over the profits so ascertained to the State treasurer within ten days thereafter for the benefit of the common schools of the State, to be apportioned by and paid out on the warrant of the comptroller as is now provided by law for the apportionment and payment of dispensary profits for said schools. The first settlement made under this act shall be on the 31st day of March, 1902.

Section 3. That the county treasurers of the several counties of this State shall not pay to the authorities of the several cities and towns entitled to dispensary profits, their share of such profits except upon the warrants of the county board of control and county auditor issued to the authorities of said cities and towns, when settlements are made by them as required by law. The said county board of control and county auditor shall at the same time also certify in writing to the county supervisor of the county entitled to share the dispensary profits the amount thereof to which the county is entitled.

Section 4. All profits from county dispensaries subject to distribution among the counties, cities and towns of the State which have accrued since the fourth Monday of December, 1901, and which may hereafter accrue, shall be distributed monthly among the counties, cities and towns entitled thereto in the proportion fixed by law, and that the settlements to ascertain the same shall be made on the fourth Monday in each month, instead of quarterly as heretofore provided by law.

The act has been approved by the Governor.

## CHEAP FOOD FOR HORSES AND STOCK

Clemson College Makes an Important Suggestion to the Farmers.

To the Editor: The following communication, issued by the assistant agriculturalist of Clemson agricultural college, is of so much value to the farmers of this State on account of the present high price of all feed products for farm animals and stocks, that I have determined to get you to publish this as an advertisement, for

which our company will bear the expense.

As some of the products made up in the ration as made by Mr. Connor may not be available to various planters, I suggest that any planter write to Mr. Connor and state what food products are available to him, both rough forage and concentrated food, and Mr. Connor will take pleasure in making up a ration to suit his needs, as he has done in this instance.

Your truly,

C. FITZSIMONS,  
Gen. Mgr. Southern Cotton Oil Co.,  
Columbia, S. C.

To Editors News and Courier: Farmers from various sections of the state have been writing, asking about the advisability of feeding horses and mules on cotton seed meal and hulls, and also asking for a cheaper ration than corn.

The following prices are given in a letter from Scranton, S. C.: Corn, \$40 per ton; oats, \$45 per ton; wheat, bran, \$25 per ton; cotton seed meal, \$25 per ton; rice meal, \$20 per ton. Of course, corn and oats are out of the question as a food for horses and mules at the above prices—so something cheaper must be looked for.

The analysis shows that rice meal has about the same composition as corn meal, and we have found that it is just as good for feeding pigs. We have fed it to horses with good results. I think we are safe in saying that it may be used in place of corn, pound for pound.

If no hay or fodder is used in the ration and hulls are resorted to as roughness, some nitrogenous food, such as bran or cotton seed meal, must be used to supply protein. Hulls may be fed without any fear of injury to the animal. Should they refuse to eat the hulls a little corn meal or bran sprinkled over the surface will help to break them to it.

A good ration may be made up as follows:

Six pounds of rice meal costing.....	6 6
Four pounds of wheat bran, costing.....	5 0
Two pounds of cotton seed meal, costing.....	2 5
Ten pounds of cotton seed hulls, costing.....	3 0

Total cost of ration per day..... 17 1  
The above is for a horse or mule of 1,000 pounds live weight.

It is evident that a ration made up of corn and fodder and containing the same amount of digestible matter as the above ration would cost much more than the above.

The North Carolina experiment station had fed cotton seed meal and hulls to horses with good results, but the experiments along this line have not been extensive enough to say that cotton seed meal can be fed in unlimited quantities for any length of time without injury to the animal. Numbers of farmers, however, have reported that they have fed cotton seed meal and hulls to mules and horses with good results.

C. M. CONNER.

Assistant Agriculturalist South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson College.

## ROOSEVELT STIRS UP THE RAILROADS.

The Present Interstate Commerce Laws Must be Given a Fair Test.

Chicago, March 6.—President Roosevelt has given the railroad management of the entire country to understand that the interstate commerce and Sherman laws will be enforced to the letter, says the Record-Herald.

The information has been conveyed through the medium of the interstate commerce commission, and it is understood that the administration will not favor any amendment to the law until the present laws have been enforced and the result noted.

The Record Herald asserts that the new order of things has caused consternation among the executive officials of roads centering in Chicago, and all are engaged in the work of "cleaning house." Hurried consultations have resulted in the decision that all associations and organizations which are in violation of the laws involved must be done away with and every effort made to show the commission that the roads purpose handling traffic free of all pools, agreements or cut rates.

## SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE.

Interesting Incidents of the Civil War Related by "X Con. Fed." A Member of Third S. C. Regiment.

In a few days we took up the line of march for Knoxville. At Sweetwater we were issued flour that made nearly every man in the regiment sick. There was some skirmishing where we crossed the river, near Loudon. At Cameron Station there was an artillery duel and some musketry firing. The next morning Company B of the 3d was made the advance guard of the army. E. C. Longshore and John Dalrymple were sent in front of us. Three cavalrymen were in front of them. Finally the cavalry and our two boys got together. After going a few miles they found the enemy. At the first fire the cavalry deserted our boys and came charging to the rear. Dalrymple and Longshore got behind trees and opened fire. They held their own until we reached them and deployed. We had more fun this day than any other day in the army.

It was cavalry we were fighting, but they were dismounted. We were gradually driving them back. M. H. Gary would get behind a tree on the line and load then get out and fire. Lt. Hunter ordered Gary to get from behind the tree, and told him he believed he was afraid. Gary told him he was not afraid to go anywhere he (Hunter) would go. The Yankees were driven to their horses and then they mounted, unslinging their carbines and gave us a regular volley. Lieut. Hunter tried to be the first behind Gary's tree. Sergt. L. M. Speers was in charge of the right of the line. Some Federal cavalry were getting behind us. Sergt. Speers asked me to hold the line until he went down to Lieut. Hunter. He went down and Lieut. Hunter came up the line and ordered me to push my men forward, and said that he believed I was afraid. I told him I would go anywhere he would go, and told him of the cavalry getting in our rear.

What I am now going to tell looks preposterous, but it is a fact. I dodged a minnie ball just at this place. I happened to look up and saw a minnie ball coming towards me point foremost, but the ball was wobbling. I stepped to the right and the ball struck the ground near me. It would have hit me in the breast, but would not have had force enough to have entered the flesh, but would have bruised me.

Our regiment came up near and the enemy ran on their horses and our company, like a pack of hounds, after them on foot. Here let me say Lieut. Hunter was a splendid officer and brave soldier, and was killed at the Wilderness at the head of the company.

The enemy made another stand a few miles nearer Knoxville, but we soon drove them out. Then another stand about one and a quarter miles from Knoxville. Here we had some fighting at close range. I looked up and down the line and thought all the men were in line, and was getting in some work myself, when I heard a shot nearly behind me. I looked around and John Dalrymple ran to me and said, look at Buck, he had only missed him four inches. I ran Buck in line. The enemy now retreated to within half a mile of Fort Loudon on the outskirts of Knoxville. X. Con. Fed.

REV. J. T. CHALMERS, D. D., DEAD.

He Was One of the Leading Ministers of the A. R. P. Church.

[The State, 7th.]

The Associate Reformed Presbyterians of South Carolina will be grieved to learn of the death of Rev. Jno. T. Chalmers, D. D., pastor of the First A. R. P. church of Charlotte. He passed away in that city yesterday afternoon after months of suffering, and a telegram received in this city by the Rev. J. P. Knox stated that the funeral exercises would be held in Winnsboro tomorrow morning.

Dr. Chalmers was recognized by all denominations as a pulpit orator of much power and earnestness, and by his own people he was honored as

a man of high intellectual attainments and beloved for his lofty attributes of character.

His father, the late Rev. J. C. Chalmers, was a Seceder preacher who was pastor for years at Generostee, in Anderson County, and there he buried the infant brothers of the minister who died yesterday. After leaving Generostee, the elder Mr. Chalmers preached for years to the A. R. P. congregation at Steel Creek, N. C., a flourishing Scotch-Irish settlement in Mecklenburg County, and there Dr. Jno. T. Chalmers was born. He was the only one of the children to reach manhood, and he was just at the time of life when his powers should have been at full development.

After graduating at Erskine and after taking the seminary course there, Dr. Chalmers preached for nearly twelve years at Winnsboro. There his venerable father was buried, and there but a few weeks ago the aged mother was placed beside him. Dr. Chalmers was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jennie Brice of Fairfield, and his second wife being Miss Bessie Mitchell, daughter of Mr. T. P. Mitchell, of Winnsboro. By the first wife three children were born, and two by the second marriage.

During his pastorate at Winnsboro Dr. Chalmers was associated with the lamented Dr. Grier in the publication of the church paper "The Associate Reformed Presbyterian." Later he became sole editor. Dr. Chalmers went from Winnsboro to Philadelphia where for four years he was pastor of the Fourth United Presbyterian church. He came back to the South, partially on account of his health, and was called to the First church in Charlotte. In this relationship he continued until the time of his death except for eight months spent as a missionary in Mexico, where he tried to build up his failing health.

Two years ago Rev. W. M. Grier, D. D., the representative man and preacher of the A. R. P. church laid down his life's work, and in this time of sorrow Dr. Chalmers was looked upon as the successor to Dr. Grier. Although elected president of Erskine college he was forced to decline as he was not strong enough to take up the work which had been carried forward with such a marked degree of success by Dr. Presley.

Dr. Chalmers delivered one sermon for which he was especially rewarded by favorable comment, the subject being "The Gospel of Say-Say." He was also popular as a platform lecturer.

He was idolized by his congregation in Charlotte, and was beloved by the church generally. Among the A. R. P. ministers who are expected to attend the funeral are Rev. C. E. McDonald of Winnsboro, Rev. W. W. Orr, of Charlotte, Rev. G. W. McCracken, of Charlotte, who has been acting for Dr. Chalmers in the latter's illness, and Rev. J. P. Knox, of this city.

Decorated Stockings.

"A Parisian 'decorator of ladies' stockings' has so far forgotten professional discretion as to tell tales out of his studio," says the London Daily Telegraph. "The artist designs hosiery chiefly for fair, fastidious, and extravagant beauties of the world which amuses itself. These ladies will only wear stockings of the patterns of which are unique, and they retain the copy right of the designs. It is even more indiscreet of the artist to reveal that for one of his customers he has made delicate hose embroidered with a serpent having two pearls for its eyes. Other 'art' stockings are decorated with perfect imitations of flowers embroidered in colors, lilies of the valley, violets, and lilac being favorite blooms. Most of the ladies select a particular flower which they order to be worked on all their hosiery. It appears however, that, generally speaking, the stocking embroidered in colors is considered a trifle loud. Ladies of severer taste prefer black lace, but jeweled ornaments on the latter are regarded as quite permissible. The artist in question charges any price, from £24 upward, for a pair of 'ose."

## Sheriff of Florence

Bravely Does His Duty.

FACES FIFTY ARMED MEN AND REFUSES DEMANDS

To Let Them Have Prisoner—Promises to Defend Man With His Life—Deputies Guard Back Doors of Jail—Mob Quiet.

[Special to The State.]

Florence, March 7.—By taking a bold and fearless stand against a party of masked men Sheriff Burch last night averted a lynching in Florence county.

Under virtue of the sheriff's promise for an immediate trial the negro rapist, Julius Gibbs, everything was thought to be quiet, and there was really no fear of a lynching. Things turned out differently, however, toward morning. About 3 o'clock no less than 50 men, it is thought, appeared at the jail door and demanded the surrender of the prisoner. All were masked and fully armed, and from the way they went about the work, seemed determined to have the negro at any cost.

The sheriff himself armed, went to the door and refused emphatically to give way an inch. A part of the crowd had gone in the meantime to the rear door, and threatened to batter it down. Here deputies had been stationed and the men outside looked into the muzzle of Winchester's. They were told that to enter the jail meant instant death. No further violence was threatened.

When Sheriff Burch coolly stated to the crowd at the front that he meant to protect the prisoner with his life if necessary, he was covered with a gun and some one extinguished the one lantern that shed a feeble light on the scene. Again the demand was made, but the sheriff never wavered from his determination. His coolness and that of his deputies seemed to have an effect upon the ardor of the would-be lynchers, and taking advantage of the opportunity the sheriff began to reason with the men. He explained his situation fully, and told of the arrangements that were being made for a prompt trial.

The mob remained at the jail for over half an hour, but finally went away without accomplishing their end.

Sheriff Burch did not recognize any of the men in the party, and says the spokesmen made evident effort to disguise their voices. It is thought they came from the neighborhood of the community where the crime upon the person of Mrs. Haynes was committed yesterday afternoon. Sheriff Burch is to be congratulated upon the stand he took and its successful issue.

Gibbs confessed his guilt to his father yesterday evening at the jail. The old man turned his back upon his son, leaving him without even a good-bye. The father is highly respected by the whites.

Solicitor John S. Wilson arrived this afternoon and is making arrangements for the extra term of court which the law allows in such cases. The jury will doubtless be drawn tomorrow. It is desired to have the court convened as soon as possible. Sheriff Burch, by way of precaution, has increased the guard at the jail, and if any further attempt is made to get the negro, there will undoubtedly be bloodshed.

IN ENDIARIES AT BAMB RG.

Large Drug Store of Dr. Black R-bbed and Burned.

[Special to The State.]

Bamberg, March 6.—The large drug store belonging to Dr. J. B. Black and his brother, Mr. Thomas Black, was burned here early this morning. Loss about \$13,000; insurance not ascertained.

It is believed the store was fired by burglars.

DISPENSARY FOR YORKVILLE.

Wins by Majority of 24 in Total Vote of 170.

[Special to The State.]

Yorkville, March 7.—An election was held here today on the question of the establishment of a dispensary. One hundred and seventy votes were cast. Dispensary won by twenty-four majority.